

### **Amendments to the Specification:**

Page 1, please replace the third paragraph which spans over to page 2 as follows:

A disadvantage with a conventional mobile telephone having a small display is that for many functions there are a considerable number of different options listed in each menu or sub-menu only part of which can be displayed at once. To view the remaining options listed in the menu or sub-menu, the user must scroll down the list so that those at the top of the list disappear off the top of the screen and those at the bottom of the list come into view. Although this arrangement works fairly well, sometimes it is desirable to be able to see the whole menu or sub-menu to avoid confusion and improve functionality and ease of use. Confusion particularly occurs when multiple calls are received simultaneously as the list of call handling options for a plurality of calls becomes very long. Furthermore, although active voice calls, waiting voice calls, held voice calls and data calls may have individual options specific to that particular type of call, some options apply to all types of calls and it can be difficult for the user to easily remember which option applies to which call especially when active, held and waiting calls are all pending simultaneously and this leads to call handling errors. It is also slower for the user to access the required option as the menu listing all the options for these calls is very long and so the user sometimes has to scroll through a large number of options before the required option is located.

Please replace the first full paragraph on page 2 as follows:

Some conventional mobile telephones have attempted to solve this problem by referencing an active call with an index number that appears on the display together with the list of all the different call options for each call so that the user can tell whether the option they select will apply to the active call. However, to show the status of all calls when there are several active at once, index numbers for each call would have to be displayed. This makes the display too cluttered and it therefore becomes even harder to read. This problem will become more significant in the future when telephones capable of handling even more pending calls at the same time are developed.

Please replace the second full paragraph on page 6 spanning to page 7 as follows:

Figure 2 illustrates the main parts of the telephone 1 which is adapted for use in connection with a GSM network or any other mobile telephone network and may also be configured to meet the wireless application protocol specification (WAP). The telephone 1 is driven by a removable battery pack 13. Signal processing is carried out under the control of a digital microcontroller 14 which has an associated RAM/ROM 15 and a flash memory 16. Electric analogue signals are produced by microphone 7 and amplified by pre-amplifier 17. Similarly, analogue audio signals are fed to ear piece 6 through amplifier 18. The micro controller 14 receives instruction signals from the keypad 4 including the soft keys 10,11,12 and controls the operation of the display 5. Radio signals are transmitted and received by means

of an antenna 21 connected through an rf stage 22 to a codec 23 configured to process signals under the control of the micro-controller 14. Thus, in use, for speech, the codec 23 receives analogue signals from microphone amplifier 17, ~~digitises~~ digitizes them into a form suitable for transmission and feed them to the rf stage 22 for transmission through antenna element 21 ~~to~~ to the public land mobile network (PLMN). Similarly, received signals are fed to codec 23 so as to produce analogue signals fed to amplifier 18 and ear piece 6.